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## THE CHINA MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co., ever ready to meet the requirements of the travelling public, are now advertising short sea trips to Japan during the summer months. A trip to Kobe and back, which will occupy 14 days, in one of their magnificent steamers, the 'Empresses,' should be great inducement to those of our jaded residents who find a change necessary, but who cannot spare sufficient time for one of the usual extended tours. The Empress of Japan, sailing hence on the 24th inst., we notice, is to call at Amoy.

The submarine invention of Lieutenant Butler of the United States Navy has been successfully tested on board the light-hulled steamer *Violet*. The submarine is the result of experiments made by Lieutenant Butler while duty in the Hydrographic Office, and is claimed, *Industrially*, to be an invention of practical importance to navigators. By the submarine it is possible to determine accurately a vessel's position at sea, and also the compass error, by observations of the moon, or stars, independent of the visibility of the sea horizon, and without any elaborate calculations. For purposes of observation the instrument is mounted on the deck of a vessel, and occupies a space of about six feet in diameter. It is arranged with a constant level base—a cast-iron base placed in a bowl containing 230 lb. of mercury. The bowl is supported on gimbal supports attached to a deck stand. The method of observation is to adjust a graduated arc to the declination of the sun, moon, or stars, as given in the Nautical Almanac, and then to turn the telescope to the heavenly body. To get the desired body in the axis of the telescope it is necessary to raise or lower the point of the instrument, and when it is adjusted so that the body is visible, the sun, moon or stars are represented by the latitude of the ship. Given the latitude, the longitude can be determined by obtaining the hour angle of the sun, applying at once the local sun time. When an observation is taken it is possible to know accurately whether it is right or wrong. By the use of Lieutenant Butler's invention and the usual navigation tables it is possible to determine a ship's position at any time when bodies are visible in the sky, however obscured the horizon may be. Logarithms are no longer necessary in arriving at absolutely certain results. An index on the instrument in line with the ship's bow shows how far the compass is in error with respect to the true north and south.

## COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO CAPT. McCALLUM.

At Volunteer Headquarters on Saturday evening, Capt. J. McCallum was entertained to dinner by the members of the Corps on the occasion of his departure for home on furlough. Lieut.-Colonel Jerrard, D.A.A.G., Acting Commandant, presided, and there was a very large muster both of volunteers and civilians. Amongst those present were—Surgeon-Captain Cantlie, Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.O.; Lieut. H. E. Denison, Lieut. Nicholson, Adjutant of the Corps; Lieut. Chapman, Lieut. Machell, Lieut. E. Osborne, Mr. G. C. Cox, Mr. W. M. B. Arthur, Mr. W. E. Crow, Capt. G. Anderson, Mr. A. G. Gordon, Mr. R. Fraser Smith, Mr. A. M. Adamson. The hall was tastefully decorated.

Ample justice having been done to an excellent repast,

The President gave the toast of 'The Queen,' which was duly honoured, with the usual loyal and vocal accompaniments.

The President then said—Gentlemen, although I was well aware there were those present who could do better justice than I to the toast I now propose, I was very glad that I was asked to propose the toast of the evening—the health of Capt. McCallum (applause). Volunteering always been one of my hobbies, and during the past three years it has given me the greatest pleasure to see the interest taken in the movement by Capt. McCallum, and also to see the success with which he attended his efforts (applause), and particularly that his efforts have been appreciated by those under his command, as has lately been clearly indicated first by the number that have come forward to join the newly-organized Battery and then by the result of the recent ballot for captain, and last, but perhaps not least, by this present pleasant gathering (hear, hear). Gentlemen, I will not detain you further; but I will ask you to join me in drinking to Capt. McCallum's health, wishing him and Mrs. McCallum a pleasant passage and a good time at home (loud and prolonged applause).

The toast was drunk with musical honours, and three hearty cheers were given for Capt. McCallum, with three more for Mrs. McCallum.

Capt. McCallum—Mr. President and gentlemen, I thank you very sincerely for the kind manner in which you have received the toast just proposed by the President. I have listened very carefully to the remarks he has made, and it is very gratifying to have such compliments paid to me by such an officer as our Acting Commandant. But I cannot accept all the credit he has given me. There are members of the Corps present to-night who have worked hand in hand with myself, and I question very much if the Corps would have been in existence to-day if those men had not stuck manfully to the work; therefore, I cannot accept all this credit. Of course, volunteering in Hongkong is a very difficult matter. When I joined the volunteer service in Hongkong in 1876, I think we had something like 150 members. There was a reason for such a large muster. At that time we were likely to be involved in war.

A wet cloud cleared away so did the volunteers (laughter), and in 1881 it was necessary to re-contract. It got a new lease of life, and it has dragged on until the present time; and strange to say, during all those years, we have ever got above the mystic number of 50. No one could give a reason for it, and I do not believe anyone here could. That was in times gone by. We have had all sort of officers—military and civil—who have devoted considerable time to the Corps, but strange to say we could never get together a body of men. One of the first things the present Governor did upon arrival in the Colony was to call a meeting of the Corps. He found there was one about 40 strong, and he thought it was still stranger that no one could give a reason why it was so small. I think it is very strange that after all these years, with double the population of British residents, we cannot get 200 men to come forward and do six weeks' drill a year to make themselves efficient (applause). I am sure it would not hurt the dignity of any able-bodied British resident in Hongkong now to come up here once a year, be a member of the old Volunteer Artillery or of the Chinese Gun Corps, to do his work. It would

not interfere with his professional duties (applause). The British residents would look upon it as a mark of favour. It would not be looked upon as a play pigeon. From what I hear they encourage the movement. Certain remarks have been made, and it has been mentioned in the papers, that the Government did not give the Volunteers proper support. The Government has been most liberal in granting every reasonable request. More than that, the Government has been backed up by the interest taken in the new Corps by His Excellency Major-General Barker (applause). I know it is a very difficult thing to get away altogether for drill, where they may have to look for work, and for a place to live. It will there's a way, and for a proof of that, we have only to look at what the old Corps have done. It is possible to get out of business hours, and when in Hongkong, who is not able to do the work himself should support the movement by doing it (applause). Gentleman, I think the present Corps and also the Machine Gun Corps start with a better future and better prospects than any Corp before (applause).

We are likely to get a considerable addition to our Headquarters—in fact, we may get the whole of this building before the year is finished, and then it will be fitted up as Headquarters and Club (applause). I think the present Corps and also the Machine Gun Corps start with a better future and better prospects than any Corp before (applause).

Mr. W. E. Crow, in proposing the toast of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, was pleased

in their struggles and victories, to qualify yourselves, so far as your actual skill in arms is concerned and to qualify yourselves by a study of the exploits of that same Army. In asking you to drink to the Army and Navy of England I ask you to bear in mind what the Army and Navy have done in the past and what the Army and Navy may have to do in the future, and to make fit for fast pedalling and endurance were fit to rank with England's best swimming and gymnastics are more generally cultivated and practised than in England; while they have never taken with any degree of interest to cricket, the French make capital lawn-tennis players; and now they are making an effort to introduce the game of football, of which their compatriot, Max O'Neill, gives such a funny account in *John Bull and His Island*. As might be expected the French football players have not met with success. Both in London and in the Bois de Boulogne, their Rugby players have been vanquished by the Roslyn Park Club, and on Good Friday the Marlborough Football Club, representing the more aristocratic Association code, which is more likely to adapt itself to the French taste, was and defeated no less than three clubs in Paris.

The following is one of eight games played by Mr. Blackburne, blindfold and simultaneously, with the Insurance Chess Club of London, the score and notes being taken from the Standard:

KIESBERTZKY GAMBIT.  
White. Black.  
J. H. Blackburne. Board No. 4.  
1. P to K 4 P to R 4  
2. P to K B 4 P takes P  
3. Kt to K B 3 P to Kt K 4  
4. P to K R 4 P to Kt 5  
5. Kt to K 5 P to K R 4 (2)  
6. B to D 4 Kt to K R 3 (2)  
7. P to Q 4 P to Q 3  
8. Kt to Q 3 Q to K 2 (c)  
9. Kt to B 3 P to K 4 (d)  
10. Kt takes P P to K 2  
11. Kt to K 2 P takes RP  
12. Castle P to E 2  
13. Kt to K 3 P to B 3  
14. P to K 5 (2) Q P takes P (f)  
15. Q to K 4 P to K 2  
16. P takes P Kt to Q 2  
17. P takes K P takes R  
18. Kt takes B Kt to K 3  
19. Kt takes Kt, ch Kt to B 2  
20. Kt takes Kt, ch Q takes Kt  
21. Q to Q 8, ch K to K 2  
22. Q to B 6, mate (3)

ANALYSIS.

(A) An absolute defence, abandoned many years ago as inadequate. Defences at least equalising are 5... P to K 2; Kt to K 2, P to K 3, or Kt to Q 2; B 3; P to Q 4, Q to K 2, &c.

(b) C... K to R 2 is equally insufficient.

(c) So far the blindfold player had it easy, since it is all 'Book.' Black deviates here from the theoretical move. ... P to B 6, 15. P takes P, B to K 2; 16. P to K 3, P takes P; 17. K to Q 2, &c. The text move is anything but an improvement.

(d) Now he had nothing better than 9....B to B 4.

(e) The beginning of a pretty final combination.

(f) If 14... P to Q 4, White could have won by 15. B takes P, P takes B; 16. Kt takes QF, with an overwhelming attack.

(g) Equally brilliantly played, although the opening was in his favour.

—

The cross-examination of witnesses cannot, I suppose, be designated as outdoor sport, but it might, from one point of view at least, and with the aid of a lively imagination, be classed as an indoor pastime. As such it might, therefore, be termed a form of recreation, and regarding it in that light I give the following paragraph from an Australian paper for the benefit of the Imperial Majesty's Envoy at Washington made repeated protests against this violation of treaty obligations; but neither Your Excellency nor the Foreign Secretary at Washington deigned to make any reply to our despatch. Now again we hear of a new Act with nine articles being passed on the 5th of May of this year, as well as the extension by another ten years of the Act of 1884, which is about to expire, all of which upon perusal compel us again to make the following representations to Your Excellency.

We find that in Art. II of the new Act it is stated that: 'Chinese will not be permitted to enter the United States nor to remain within the limits of that country. If any Chinese does so he shall immediately be sent back to China.' If investigating our facts, he is a natural subject of another Power he is to be sent to that country; but should that country demand a poll tax before allowing the man to enter its territory, then he is, as originally intended, to be sent back in any case to China. We fail to understand whether this is the case.

Art. III of the Sino-American Treaty of the 17th of November, 1880, between China and the United States, Chinese such as missionaries, students, merchants, and tourists, with their body servants and dependents, as well as labourers who had

already resided in the United States, had

been frequently received.

Art. IV of the new Act provides that: 'In the event of any Chinese stopping in the United States he should have some substantial proof of his right to do so; should he not be provided with such proof he shall be punished by the law provided in cases where a man is living within the limits of the country according to the statutes of the country. We find that Chinese labourers who entered the country before the 17th of November, 1880, not to

allow such labourers to enter the country within ninety days after the date of the operation of the law. As to the classes who are not included in the prohibition so much the more are they exempted by the provisions above stated.'

But in the present Act of the 5th of May of the present year the word 'Chinese' is used without any distinction, and it also states: 'They are not allowed by law either to enter or to remain within the limits of the United States.' We should like to know whether by 'law' is meant the law of the United States as well as the fair name of the United States, which is most important.

Art. V of the new Act provides that: 'In the event of any Chinese stopping in the United States he should have some substantial proof of his right to do so; should he not be provided with such proof he shall be punished by the law provided in cases where a man is living within the limits of the country according to the statutes of the country. We find that Chinese labourers who entered the country before the 17th of November, 1880, not to

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# THE CHINA MAIL.

No. 9450.—MAY 29, 1893.

## Intimations.

**THE CHINA REVIEW.**  
PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY.

THIS Review, which was intended to meet the wants of many students of China caused by the discontinuance of "Notes and Queries on China and Japan," has reached its Twentieth Volume. The Review discusses those topics which are important in the minds of students of the Far East, and about which every intelligent person is interested with a view to the discussion of acquiring true and accurate information. It includes many interesting Notes and original Papers on the Arts, Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Natural History, Antiquities, and Social Manners and Customs, etc., etc., of China, Japan, Korea, Mongolia, Tibet, and the Far East generally. Recently a new departure has been taken, and the Review now gives papers on Trade, Commerce, and Descriptive notes of Travel by well-known writers. It was thought that by extending the scope of the Review in this direction, the Magazine would be made more general and useful.

The Review department receives special attention, and encyclopedic are made to discuss a complete and concise record of literature on China, etc., and to give critiques embodying sketches of the most recent works on such topics. Authors and Publishers are requested to forward works to "Editor, China Review," care of "China Mail Office."

The Notes and Queries are still continued and form an important means of obtaining from and diffusing among students knowledge on obscure points.

The Correspondents' column also affords further and greater facilities for the interchange of views and discussion of various topics.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, or any of the Modern Languages are received. The papers contributed by the members of the Consular, the Imperial Customs, and Hongkong Services, and also by the Missionary bodies amongst whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is assiduously cultivated. Amongst the regular contributors are Drs. Chalmers, Eitel, Breitmeier, and Hirth, Professor Legge, and Messrs. Balfour, Waters, Sturt, Phillips, MacIntyre, Groot, Jamieson, Faber, Kepesh, Parker, Playfair, Giles, Pitton, and Taylor—all well-known names, indicative of sound scholarship and thorough mastery of their subject.

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The November—December number of the China Review contains less variety than usual, but the few articles are very interesting. The opening paper by Mr. Herbert A. Giles on "The New Testament in Chinese" treats of a question that must necessarily be of great importance in the eyes of all missionaries. Mr. E. H. Parker's "Short Journey in Szechuan" are continued, and a goodly instalment of these travels in the interior of China is given. Mr. F. H. Balfour contributes a paper of some length entitled "The Emperor Cheng, founder of the Chinese Empire," which will be read with genuine interest by students of Chinese history.

A few short notices of New Books add a number of Notes and Queries, one which "On Chinese Oaths in Western Szechuan and Java" is most appropriately have placed under a separate heading, complete the number.—*H. K. Daily Press*.

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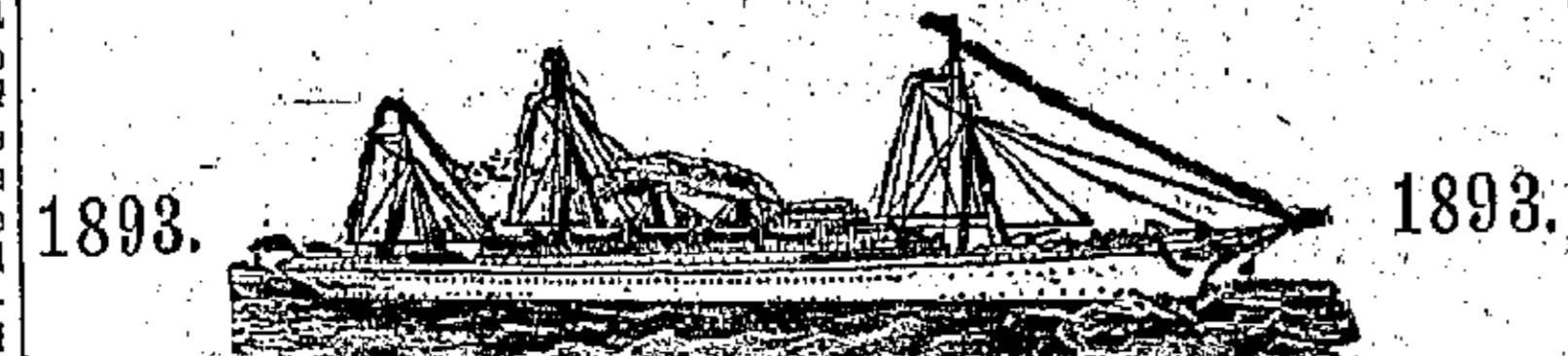
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